FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1842. [NO. 1288.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

TO HIRE,

A SERVANT GIRL, accustomed to house work. Apply at this Office.

Feb'y 1, 1842. 87tf

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 17th February next and remain until the 28th.

January 24, 1842. 87-2w

CHEAP
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
HENRY BAKER,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store formerly occupied by Benjamin Pyle, near the Hotel, where he intends carrying on the above Business in all its branches, low for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit, and from the experience he has had in the ART OF CUTTING for the last five years, does not hesitate to say, that he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

His motto is, ☞NO FIT, NO PAY.☜

February 1, 1842. 87-3w pd

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.

February 1, 1842.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841.

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,
vs.
John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis Non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd, Fanny Kindred, Chloe Martin, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, James Knox, Williamson Knox, Mary wife of William May, and William Scott and wife Elizabeth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hezekiah Hough, Wm. May and wife Mary, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, James Knox and Williamson Knox, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, to March Term, 1842.

Sarah Edwards,
vs.
Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, Benjamin Anderson, William Anderson, and Sally Anderson; also the heirs at Law of Nancy Price and of John O'Neal.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, the heirs at Law of Nancy Price, and the heirs at Law of John O'Neal, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13, 1841.

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

Notice.

WILL be sold upon a credit of six months, at Wrightsville, Duplin county, on Saturday the second day of April next, NINE

VALUABLE SLAVES.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, before the Negroes are delivered.

JOHN WRIGHT,
Executor of David Wright.

January 24, 1842. 86-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,600 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

TO DYSPEPTICS.

AMONG the number of distinguished gentlemen who have, from personal experience, expressed themselves in terms of commendation of the effects of *Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills*, Mr. VAN BUREN, late President of the United States, has, upon request, permitted the Proprietor to say, that having been presented by him some years since with a box of his Pills, was induced to take them as a remedy for disordered stomach—that he has given them a fair trial, and is well satisfied, that they have contributed greatly to the perfect re-establishment of his health.

These Pills may be had in any quantities, and upon liberal terms, on application to Doctor JOHN BECKWITH, at Raleigh, N. C., by whom alone they are prepared.

January 4, 1842. 85-1m

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

3 Capitals of 25,000—amounting to 75,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 1, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 12th of February, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

3 Prizes of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 300, 50 of 250, 65 of 200.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 19, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,870, 30 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, 129 of 250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	32 50

100 Prizes of $1,000—amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, February 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, 84 of 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

THE TRIAL OF JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The debate which has grown out of Mr. Adams's presentation of a petition to dissolve the Union, and Mr. Marshall's resolution to censure him therefor, would fill perhaps a dozen of our papers. Of course its insertion in full is out of the question. But we propose to give copious extracts, so as to embrace the most interesting or exciting portions.

Mr. UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, said he had, from the commencement of this business, protested against its introduction here. He had some experience in relation to proceedings of this kind in this House. He once saw a man brought here to be tried for contempt in refusing to answer questions before a committee. They consumed some days, probably a week or more, in ineffectual efforts to punish him for a contempt, perpetrated before a committee, and which was regarded as a contempt of the House; and ultimately they dismissed him, after rendering themselves (he did not wish to use harsh terms) in the opinion of the community not very estimable for their proceedings. He had seen various attempts made to punish members for assaults and batteries committed in the presence of this body itself while it was sitting; and they had all eventuated in ineffectual efforts to inflict punishment upon them. He had seen other cases. He had seen those who had fought duels arraigned before a committee. A report was made; resolutions were offered; and he had seen investigations of that sort last from the 13th or 14th of April to the 10th of May, without coming to any conclusion; and, at last, after scenes similar to this had lasted week after week, the subject was dismissed. With all these facts fresh in his memory, he had deemed it his duty to raise the question on the introduction of the whole subject so soon as it was brought up. He had been overruled.

Mr. BOTTS of Va. followed Mr. Underwood.—From what he had seen of Mr. Adams on this floor, he was inclined to believe that he expressed very many sentiments in the irritability of the weight of years that hung on him, which his own calm reflection would condemn. There was enough on this floor passing under his immediate observation to provoke the gentleman, and, if he might use the expression, to "bedevil" him. The gentleman from Massachusetts, standing here as one of the patriots of the land, after having been in the service of the country for half a century, with one foot standing—he would say, if the gentleman would pardon him—on the verge of the grave, asked that the petition might be referred to a committee, of which he would of course, in common courtesy, be placed at the head, that he might have an opportunity of doing——what! Of appealing to his fellow citizens, and remonstrating with them against the horrors of a dissolution of the Union. He had told them that this was a feeling not confined to the forty-six individuals who had signed that petition; that it is a growing and increasing evil; and that the sentiment is widely spread throughout the Commonwealth of which he is a Representative. And he asked them to permit him, as a member of this House, to present a remonstrance, and appeal to these petitioners against the folly of their course. [Mr. Adams bowed his head to the table in assent to Mr. B.'s suggestion as to his motives.] That was his (Mr. B.'s) understanding of the subject.

The question of the dissolution of the Union did not sound for the first time on his ear, or upon the ear of the House. If he mistook not some three or four years ago a member from S. Carolina, and a gentleman now a member of this body, prepared a resolution—asking Congress for the appointment of a committee, consisting of one member from each State in the Union, to devise measures for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER here requested the gentleman to state to what member from South Carolina he referred to.

Mr. Botts said he had referred to Mr. Rhett.

Mr. Rhett said, expecting this, [a laugh] he had brought to the House the document containing the fact. The resolutions are as follows:

——"and the Constitution of the United States having proved inadequate to protect the Southern States in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and property, it is expedient that the said Constitution should be amended, or the Union of the States be dissolved.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two members from each State in the Union be appointed, to report upon the expediency and practicability of amending the Constitution, or the best means of peaceably dissolving the Union."

He said they were written in his seat whilst Mr. Slade was delivering a speech in relation to slavery in Virginia. He did not offer them. They were intended as amendments to a motion respecting a bill to abolish slavery in the District. He did not expect to have them passed; but that they would be laid on the table along with the motion.

Mr. BOTTS resumed. The gentleman himself who had prepared a resolution, and was ready and waiting only the opportunity to present it to the House, that the House should proceed to dissolve the Union, that gentleman voted against laying on the table the proposition to censure or expel the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was not only the doctrine of the gentleman from South Carolina, but of his whole State, or a majority of that State. They held that they had a right to secede from the Union. If one State had a right to secede, thirteen had. The separation of one dissolved the Union. The barrel falls to pieces the moment one stave is taken from the hoop.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ten. said he had a word or two to the aged gentleman from Massachusetts and the young gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) In offering them he meant no offence. The gentleman's locks were now bleached by the snows of nearly four-score years; his palsied hand might daily be witnessed by every gentleman who observed him in his seat, or when addressing the House; his feeble step in the streets admonished all who looked upon him that he was near that bourne from which no traveller returns. He could say nothing willingly to wound the feelings of such a man. And he confessed that it gave him pain to see him bearded and assailed, again and again, from day to day, by those who were, in comparison, but beardless boys; nor did it cause him less regret to see that venerable man, when thus provoked, giving vent to his passions in the manner that was too often witnessed here. True, it was very natural, but yet it was greatly to be regretted. The gentleman's indomitable spirit was perfectly known to those who vexed him, and that no opposition could ever swerve him in the least degree, when he supposed himself to be in the right; and he therefore the more regretted to see these boys getting up and rasping and chafing and bullying him. Yes, boys—who were but of yesterday, in comparison to him, and who were not out of their swaddling clothes when that gentleman was serving his country in the highest stations. Mr. A. had long known the character of the gentleman as a politician; he was among the boldest and most fearless; he never fought under a false flag, but "wore his heart upon the sleeve for every daw to pick at." Mr. A. adverted to the days in which the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and himself, had fought side by side under the same flag, and though he did not approve of all the gentleman did, he was still disposed to

"Be to his faults a little blind,
Be to his virtues very kind."

He had hoped these disgraceful scenes had now reached their crisis. He had been amazed—or, to use a Western phrase, he had been "*stumped*" at the position occupied within these last few days by the gentleman from Massachusetts and the young gentleman from Virginia—to see two members of this House attacking each other as if they were ready to tear each other's eyes out! and yet, while they were thus assailing each other with the utmost vehemence, he believed, all the while, their course, in effect, tended to the very same point; that was, if the gentleman from Massachusetts was, in the sense charged by his opponent, an abolitionist, (but this Mr. A. denied.) He hoped he should not offend the young gentleman from Virginia if he said that his efforts yesterday and the day before—his violent, furious, and vindictive assault on one so much his senior, and his readings by the hour from abolition documents, were all so many potent instruments in the hands of the abolitionists than any thing else on the face of the globe; it would do more to advance their cause than any thing that had ever yet been done in this country.

The gentleman from Virginia was a Tyler Whig, of course; *but* Mr. A. must say he thought that he had observed of late that the gentleman was shifting his sails a little. Probably he perceived that Captain Tyler was likely to get nothing more than a corporal's guard, and that at the same time he noticed with satisfaction the very loving attachment and loyalty manifested toward himself by that modern "Democracy" which nobody living had so excoriated for years as that very gentleman. Oh, if any thing was calculated to fill a man's soul with disgust, it was to see these men, on whom he had once heaped the most vituperative epithets that the language afforded, now consulting him on all occasions, and ready to fawn and lick his very feet! But a whipped cur was ever the most fawning dog.

Coming events were said to cast their shadows before; and it seemed likely that the redoubtable Capt. Tyler, in attempting to sit upon two stools, would come flat on the ground, a fate he well deserved, as every traitor did.

Such being the coincidences between these two brother Federalists, Mr. A. thought that they ought to make up and meet as friends. Indeed, they seemed made for each other, they were so nearly alike in their tempers and passions. Both were of the genuine Federal stock—both were opposed to limiting the veto—both professed to be opposed to abolition—and they were, pro tempore at least, both supporters of the present Administration. Clearly, then, they ought to shake hands. They were both ruling spirits of disorganization and confusion in this House; and they were, in this respect, such a complete match, that Mr. A. had more than once remarked that if they were put in a bag together, and well shaken, he did not know which would fall out first. [Laughter.]

Was it possible that that gentleman could desire the dissolution of the Union? What conceivable motive could he have to attempt such a thing? Standing, as he did, on the verge of the grave, having no expectation of a higher station than that he now occupied, being past the era of aspiring and grasping ambition, his name was all he now possessed, and that he wished to leave to his descendants bright and shining as the noonday sun. Should he succeed in dissolving or even attempt to dissolve the Union of these States, he well knew that it must damn his name to all posterity; and, instead of going down in a blaze of glory, it would sink in darkness, shame, and lasting contempt. Was it likely that the son of old John Adams, that man whose independent mind preferred Washington, though a Virginian, as the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Revolution, and whose voice had first raised the sound of independence and delivered us from a foreign yoke, was it his son who would plot treason? No, he never could believe it. He had presented this petition because he wanted, as the last and most glorious act of a long life, to send forth, in these times of general confusion and political degeneracy, a paper with healing in its wings, a report directly adverse to the prayer of the petition, and which should state in a luminous and convincing manner all the strong arguments in favor of Union. Mr. A. wanted to see such a paper from his hand. If it should even squint toward dissolving the Union, or intermeddling with the question of slavery among the States or in the District of Columbia, he should be greatly disappointed and astonished. But he should like to see in letters of living light, from the able pen of that venerable patriot, an argument for the perpetuity of this Union. Such a paper he should be ready to esteem next to that Farewell Address which had been read on the present occasion; and sure he was that, when that paper should be submitted to the public eye, all doubts as to the purity and patriotism of its author would forever vanish, and he would stand before this nation and before all posterity as a patriot alone.

* * * * *

He should like to see that gentleman standing at the bar, with his palsied hand, his bare head, and whitened locks, to be rebuked by the Speaker, comparatively a mere boy, after having been visited with the vituperation and vindictive persecution of another, as much a boy in comparison. What a spectacle! Mr. A. turned from the thought with loathing disgust, and so would the nation. So far from helping the cause of the South, it would kindle up against her a blaze high as the very heavens. He was against it—utterly and totally against it—from principle and from policy too.

Now, there was a little fact which had come to his knowledge, and which he wanted to state on this matter. He was told that the leading man among the signers of that treasonable petition was himself a modern Locofoco, a Van Buren man, who ran on the Locofoco ticket as a candidate for the Senate of Massachusetts. The man was a disunionist, and that very fact probably had constituted one of the reasons why the Whigs refused to receive him. This fact showed the villany of the farce which it was here attempted to play. Who were the men that were thirsting for the blood of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and crying out "Crucify, crucify!" They were the political associates of the very man who had headed this petition. Who was he? His name was Nathan Webster; no relation of Daniel; although as to Daniel himself Mr. A. did not know exactly how he was now figuring before the nation. He greatly feared that he would turn out a real New Hampshire man, and that was but another name for a man who loved office more than he loved his country. Daniel, however, had at least this praise, that he had never set himself against this Union.

What a farce was this whole matter of the 21st rule! What a perfect failure! Gentlemen might as well attempt to dam up the waters of the Niagara as to attempt to stay this right of petition. It was one of the inherent rights of the free people of this country, and a right they never would surrender. If the House refused to hear some of their petitions, and admitted others, it was equivalent to telling the People that they were not able to judge what petitions it was proper to send. And, after all, what had the South gained by the rule? Its only effect was to combine with abolitionists all the multitudes who contended for the right of petition. It gained them converts by the hundred, by the thousand. It exasperated the minds of the People, disgusted them with their Government, made them care less and less for the Union, and prepared them for its dissolution. The free States had now a majority of forty-four in that House. Under the new census they would have fifty-three. The cause of the slaveholding States was getting weaker and weaker, and what were they to do? Gentlemen preached to them that they must rely on the modern democracy of the North. God deliver them from such an alliance! A gentleman from New Hampshire had called that State the Switzerland of America, and he spoke truly, for her inhabitants were *Swiss.* [A laugh.] They always fought for those who paid most.

Mr. MARSHALL of Kentucky, had a word to say on the nature of the defence which had been here set up. The House had had four speeches addressed to it, some of which were most able and interesting. It had been argued in tones of feeling and of eloquence, which must have gone home to every heart. After presenting a moving description of the venerable age, the long service, the weight of character, the talent, the standing, the influence, and power of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and commenting on the severity of the censure proposed to be inflicted upon him; that his real object had been to obtain an opportunity of replying to the petitioners, of producing a state paper the effect of which should be to stay these incendiary measures of discontent, and, with all the power of his eloquent pen, and all the vast resources of his mighty mind, to repress, by the force of unanswerable argument, the wild projects and headstrong purposes of those who desired to strike at the Union; that the true design of the whole movement had been a triumphant defence and vindication of the American Union, and such a reproof to those who asked its destruction as should forever seal their lips in silence; the production of an argument which should at once satisfy all the world, and put down at once and forever all such destructive designs as had given birth to this memorial. This had, in substance, been the defence set up, not by the gentleman from Massachusetts, but by the ablest of his advocates. Now, if that defence had been urged before this House by the accused himself, if he had so much as breathed such a wish as had been ascribed to him by his eloquent champion from Virginia, [Mr. Botts,] it would have had such an effect on the feelings of Mr. M. as might possibly have prevailed with him at once to withdraw his resolutions. But Mr. M. could not consent to overlook the defence set up by the gentleman himself, and be thus turned over to the defences advanced for him by others. What had the gentleman said?

Two points had been made: first, the gentleman insisted upon the right of these petitioners to do this thing. They had a natural right to dissolve the Government, and to sever the Union of these States whenever that Union should, in their opinion, be injurious or inconvenient to themselves. And then, in the second place, that this right was nugatory and of no value unless they might petition Congress to effect such dissolution. What did this argument prove? That the American Government cannot be abolished by the American people without their asking Congress to do it. This was the body which must destroy the Union, if it was to be destroyed at all. So much as to the matter of right.

And then the gentleman, as the next step of his argument, had gone on to enumerate the grievances which led those people to desire a dissolution of the Union, and the grievances were almost without number. Mr. M. would go over a few of the heads of complaint, by way of contrast to the statement made by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Botts,] as to the object and motive of the gentleman in bringing that petition to the House, which he said was that the gentleman from Massachusetts might have an opportunity of allaying the discontents of the North, and satisfying them that the Union ought not to be dissolved. The gentleman had taken the position that that portion of the Union from which Mr. M. came were trying, with all the influence they could exert, to effect a repeal of the act of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; that they were industriously endeavoring to extend the existence of slavery over the free States; that they sought to involve this country in a war with Great Britain, with a view to restore the African slave trade, and to fix it upon these States forever; and that the project of the Secretary of the Navy for the establishment of a home squadron had for its real object, not the defence of the country, but the protection of the slave trade. And then, after enumerating all these different grounds of grievance, the gentleman had warned the House that he should go home to his people, and say to them that it was time to take the alarm; that he would give them the alarm, and that he had introduced this petition for the very purpose of exciting alarm.

Mr. ADAMS interposed, and denied that he had said this, or any thing like it. What he had said was, that he had presented the petition because he considered it his duty.

Mr. MARSHALL, in reply, appealed to the report of Mr. Adams's speech. He was asked from what paper he read. He replied, it was the report in the National Intelligencer, given by one of the regular Reporters of that establishment in this House.

The gentleman had avowed that he had brought this petition forward in order to give those constituents the alarm, and to afford them needed information. Still, however, the gentleman had further declared that he should not at present advise an actual dissolution of the Union—no—not yet—not yet; but it was coming—it was approaching.

Now, let any gentleman compare all this with the ground of defence taken in behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts by his friend from Virginia [Mr. Botts,] and where would the gentleman stand? The gentleman only wished an opportunity to prepare a report which should fully agitate and quiet the minds of his constituents! Oh, yes, he was precious to excite the House in defence of that document which the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations might be expected to send forth to the world, if his own resolutions to the committee be adopted. This was allaying agitation with a vengeance! This was soothing irritation; this was the very [illegible] to convince them that the union of these States must be maintained!

A gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Saltonstall,] a personal friend of [illegible], had appealed not only to the [illegible] views of his friend, but to his [illegible] regicides. He had dwelt on his talents, his learning, his high standing, his influence, his weight of character, and above all to his [illegible]. The gentleman [illegible] the House not to take hold on him, for he was a descendant of that stubborn crew who, beginning with a petition of right, had gone forward with unerring and undeviating footsteps, till they succeeded in overturning the British Government, and bringing the head of Charles I. to the block;—of men who cast themselves on the bosom of the wide ocean, and had sought a home upon the bleak and desolate shores of an unknown land, rather than yield obedience to what they deemed a denial of their rights at home—men who warred, and wanted to be [illegible] cherish for one moment the thought of submission. Finding in this House one of the descendants of the forty regicides of England, whose imagination was thoroughly possessed with the idea that he and his associates were as grievously and as intolerably oppressed on this side the Atlantic as his ancestors had been on their native shores, and who, remembering that those ancestors had overturned and prostrated the British throne, seemed to be equally confident that they could upheave the foundations of the American Republic, the gentleman would persuade the House that it was a thing altogether vain to think of laying its hand of authority upon one who had such blood in his veins, and that therefore the course alike of duty and of policy was, that they should fold their hands and give him rope. And why? Because that, by attempting to control him, we should only provoke his people more and more, and that they would but come upon us the sooner, should they see a finger laid, however lightly, upon their indomitable leader! For one, (said Mr. M.) so help me Heaven, it is an argument I will never yield to. If I ever could be brought to legislate under terror, standing as I do, under my oath to the Constitution and my obligation to the American people, these are the things, these are the very considerations, which would induce me to vote for a deeper, and a sorer punishment than that now proposed.

But I am told that I must correct the position here taken, because the memorial asks for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. A peaceable dissolution of the Union! It cannot be. Before the bonds are broken, war must be made. It will be made for the Union on one side, and against it on the other; and making war against the Government is treason! A peaceable dissolution! How will you go about it? The petition implies, and the gentleman maintains, that it can be done only by Congress. I put it, then, to my colleagues to say, if we have it in our power to do any such thing. But the gentleman says that if we cannot, then the right of the people is nugatory, because the thing cannot peaceably be done in any other way. I lay it down as a philosophical and political truth, that a Union like ours never can be dissolved, save by universal assent or by force of arms. I lay it down that the Government of this country is a Government essentially, and that the United States is a body politic. I, as a citizen, am a part of the United States, and have a part in this Government; and the Federal Constitution, and my share of protection under it, constitute my birthright. You may dissolve the Union. God, in his mercy, forefend that you ever should; but you will never do it but by force. Never, never. I say that the very idea of executing an act of Congress providing for such a purpose, could the day ever arrive when such an act should pass, does involve treason, because it could not be executed but by force of arms. And that the very passage of the act does involve perjury, because we have sworn to support the Constitution.

If we cannot live in peace while we are united together by all manner of ties, obligations, and interests, most assuredly we never shall when all these ties are broken, and State is sundered from State, and all are left to a general contest of unrestrained, unbridled selfishness and ambition.

I say that the South is vitally interested in the preservation of the Constitution, and it is vain to liken a proposition to dissolve the Union, which involves the destruction of the Government, and the termination of the Republic, to a proposition to amend the Constitution, such as is now under consideration in the other end of this Capitol. That proposition seeks to preserve the instrument. It suggests, indeed, a modification of it—a specific modification of it, and in one particular. The suggestion may be acted on. In the distribution of the powers of Government you may give more or give less to the legislative or to the executive department, and still the Union will remain; the bonds which hold us together as one people will be unbroken. There will still be such a thing as the United States. There will be such a thing as the people of the United States, and there will remain a Constitution of the United States. That instrument itself has pointed out the only peaceful and legitimate mode of its own amendment, and that is the mode in which this amendment is proposed to be effected. The gentleman says that the proposition now pending in the other branch of the Legislature does involve a destruction of this Union. That proposition is a Whig measure. And if what the gentleman says is true, Whiggery must have wonderfully changed its physiognomy since the day when this illustrious gentleman was President of the United States, and the distinguished gentleman who proposed that measure was Secretary of State. I am myself a Whig. I am not, indeed, a very old man; yet it has been my fate to live to see one of these two eminent individuals introduce a proposition to dissolve the Union at one end of the Capitol, and the other at the other end! [Laughter, loud and long.]

Oh, sir, "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon." If the doctrine is true, then these two great political leaders have combined together once more; they are in common consultation to overthrow the Constitution, and I suppose that I, as a good Whig, am bound to follow them. The devil take me if I do. [Convulsions of laughter.] That is running the game into the ground with a vengeance.

Are we to treat him as some old imbecile, whom it is not worth while to notice? No, sir; far from that. His friends have arrayed him in every quality that can make a man at once great and terrible. They have conceded to his hand every instrument of mighty mischief—gifts of understanding, of eloquence, of knowledge, of dignity, of power, to move the public mind; and yet, after painting him thus, the same gentleman turns round and tells us that he is no fit subject for the action of this House. Sir, I have listened to that gentleman most attentively whenever he has risen to address this House. I have placed myself near his seat and listened with profound attention to every word which has proceeded from his venerable lips. I wanted to see what was really the course he designed to pursue; for one I am convinced.

If the gentleman's own declarations and action are to be trusted as true exponents of his purpose, his purpose is that which is expressed in the petition he has offered; it is the ultimate and utter ruin of Southern institutions; and I now call upon Northern men to say whether these are their serious purposes or not. I ask of them to tell me whether these are the views of the able and honorable men who represent Northern interests on this floor. Does the North really mean this; and do they put this gentleman forward by way of feeler, because his age, and dignity, and past services, and venerable appearance are such as will suspend the act of this House to punish him? Do they thus seek to escape personal responsibility?

This is the first time that any man has been bold enough to introduce on this floor a paper proposing a dissolution of the Union. He ought to be boldly met. If we met him and his proposition with as decided a temper as he himself exhibits; if we rebuke the infamous proposal to us to break our oaths in tones of that indignant thunder which it justly merits, it will have a healthful effect throughout this land; it will gladden the heart and strengthen the arms of every loyal, true-hearted American citizen, of whom I well know there are millions at this day in the North; and it will have the novel effect of checking this gentleman and his associates in any ulterior proceedings they may now meditate in this [illegible].

For all the bitter and envenomed things he has said against me, I forgive him. He said that I boasted of my ancestral blood. I will not characterize that assertion as it deserves. I forgive him that too; and, oh! were it in my power to exorcise from the breast of that eminent man that demon of mischief which threatens all that is dear to me—if it were possible that he could be brought, in any good degree, to act what he has here declared—if I could see any glimmering of that spirit of pacification, that love to the Constitution and that zeal for the Union, which have here been accorded to him by others—I would instantly and joyfully retract all that I have said.

I am the last man on this earth who would wish to strike at that venerable head, whose past history, whose advanced age, whose distinguished talents, all whose associations, plead so strongly to spare the [illegible].

Mr. ADAMS alluded to the distress which, he could not deny, the propositions, both of the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Kentucky, had given him; and said that the most poignant part of that distress arose from the fact that the House would be under the necessity of consuming a large portion of its time in his defence, if he was to be held to answer the charges of the gentleman from Kentucky. And the first proposition that he should make was, what he had already insisted upon, as would appear by the journal, namely, that he should be entitled to the benefits of a trial before his peers upon the charges of subornation of perjury and of high treason, because these charges *were* contained in the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, whatever ingenuity the gentleman might have used in his remarks to-day to explain them away.

Amongst other things, the gentleman had stated that it was not him (Mr. A.) that he charged, but that, if any body, it was the petitioners; and the gentleman had made a speech of upwards of two hours' duration to prove that he (Mr. A.) was responsible for the very same things as those who had signed the petition. He [Mr. M.] had represented him (Mr. A.) in his speech as in favor of the petition, in the face of his express declaration to the contrary, since it appeared on the Journal that, at the time he had presented the petition, he had proposed instructions to a committee to report an answer to the petitioners, assigning the reasons why their prayer should *not* be granted. Now, had not the gentleman from Kentucky logic enough (if he had not law) to see that the very proposition that this House should instruct the committee to report against the petition, was a declaration on the part of this House, at the very first instant, that they held no such opinions; that they disapproved of them; and that only in defence of the sacred right of the petitioners to present their grievances here, would they answer the petition, and assign reasons why the prayer of it should not be granted?

He had heard it said by a person acquainted with Warren Hastings that when he was brought before the judicial tribunals of his country for the commission of high crimes, upon the trial which lasted (Mr. A. believed) seven years, when the thunders of eloquence of Edmund Burke and Robert Brindley Sheridan were poured upon his head, he almost thought that he was guilty of the crimes with which he had been charged, so powerful was the eloquence with which he was assailed. The eloquence which the gentleman from Kentucky had now exercised personally against him, under the profession of having no personal feeling, was equal to that of Burke and Sheridian combined. But he (Mr. A.) did assure the gentleman and the House, that, not for one single instant, had the idea been impressed upon his mind that he was guilty of any part of the charges brought against him. Not for one moment had he been driven from that sense of conscious innocence with which he met this charge, coming, as it did, from the most extraordinary combination of parties that had ever been formed in this House—a combination of a most formidable character.

Now in what part of the Constitution of the United States was this declared to be a crime? He would like the gentleman from Kentucky to look into his deep researches of law, common or national, and to define where the law was which constituted it a crime to present a petition, lead to what it might. The gentleman from Kentucky, who had, as he thought, so ingeniously contrived to free himself from having charged these crimes upon him, (Mr. A.) founded his resolution of censure, first, upon the fact that he (Mr. A.) had presented a petition; and, secondly, made a speech to prove that he was guilty of every thing that was prayed for by that petition, when, in the very act of presenting it, he had absolutely protested against it. Where was the gentleman's law? He was a great and profound lawyer, and he (Mr. A.) asked him to show where he found his law for this! Let him look into the Constitution of the United States, and show where the law was by which he would punish, in any shape or form, a member of this House for presenting a petition. No; in the first place, the gentleman had made the law; he had then gone on and accused an associate member of violating that law—to sit as a judge upon him, and then to turn executioner. And, to crown all, had declared that it was a great mercy and favor that the punishment was not much more severe.

Mr. A. hoped the gentleman's Southern confederates would lay it to their hearts, that they should have no more such resolutions as were prepared by the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Rhett] and kept in his drawer to be presented to this House. He should have hoped that, out of mere sympathy, the gentleman, if he had thought him, Mr. A. guilty of the crime of perjury or high treason, as he would be necessarily included in it, would have given him, Mr. A. the benefit of his vote upon this occasion. [A laugh.] But no, he was a part of the party. He now voted that he, Mr. A. was guilty of subornation of perjury or high treason for having presented a petition exactly agreeing with his views! [A laugh.]

One of the grounds he should take for his own defence would be, that he had been, neither by himself nor by the petitioners whose petition he had presented, guilty of any offence against the laws of the land whatsoever; and that, so far as related to this, he was under no responsibility, having declared at the time he presented the petition, and repeating now, that their petition was the last thing in the world he should ever vote to grant. And he hoped that he should be able to show that, for attachment to this Union, he might put sixty or seventy years of public life before almost all mankind in proof. If there was one member of this House who had given more strong, more clear and unequivocal proofs of attachment to the Union of these States than the man who now stood charged with crime before this House, he did not know who that man was. He hoped to be allowed to prove that to this House.

He said, then, so far as respected his own act, which was the presentation of the petition, here, before this House, and in presence of his God, he did it under a sense of irremissible duty.

He said, further, that this was no new thing to this House and this country. He had been now ten years successively a Representative of a portion of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and within the very first week of his holding a seat in this House he had presented fifteen petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and at that time he gave notice to the House, the petitioners, and the whole country, and his constituents among them, that if they sent their petitions to him to be presented because they expected him to support them, they must understand from him that they were mistaken. He had repeated that same sentiment, time after time, in this House, and he repeated it now. He said if a bill were to be brought into this House for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to-morrow, he would vote against it. But from the first day that a petition was presented to him on this subject, he had uniformly said it was his duty to present them. He believed it the duty of the House to receive them and consider them. Not to grant them—that would be according to the sense of propriety of the House itself.

IN SENATE—*January* 28.

Mr. GRAHAM, on leave, introduced a bill making an appropriation to reopen Roanoke Inlet.

Mr. G. said that, although he had given notice of this bill several weeks since, he had delayed asking leave to introduce it until he could obtain certain information which he desired from a distinguished civil engineer, who had made a survey and report under the direction of the Legislature of North Carolina on the subject of reopening Roanoke Inlet. The work was one of deep concern to the people of that State, whose General Assembly, at each of its two last sessions, had adopted resolutions urging it upon the attention of Congress as, in the highest degree, important to the commerce and navigation of the Union. He held in his hand a copy of these resolutions and of the report of the engineer, (Major Gwynn) to which he had already alluded, and wished to lay these on the table for the information of the Senate, and of the committee to whom the bill might be referred. He would, therefore, enter into no discussion of the objects of the bill at present, except to remark that Roanoke inlet was once the direct channel of communication from Albemarle sound to the Atlantic ocean; that, in process of time, it had been filled up, and the waters of the sound were compelled to seek an outlet by forcing their way southwardly to Pamlico sound, and thence through Ocracoke inlet to the sea. By the change which had taken place, vessels from the Albemarle, or any of its tributaries, bound to New York, or any Northern port, were obliged to take this southern direction out to sea at Ocracoke, and to perform a voyage of more than 120 miles to return to the latitude of Roanoke inlet at Nagshead, encountering in its progress the expense of lighterage over shallows, the risks of a narrow, difficult, and often changing channel, before reaching the ocean, and then the perils of doubling Cape Hatteras, which mariners more dread than almost any part of the American coast. This bill contemplates reopening the ancient entrance to Albemarle sound, near 60 miles north of Cape Hatteras, by forcing a passage through a sand beach, about one-half or three-fourths of a mile in extent, and thus avoiding all the difficulties and dangers of the present course of navigation. It will be seen, in the report of the engineer, that the commerce, now laboring under these impediments, amounted annually to at least $3,000,000; that it furnishes employment to more than 100,000 tons of shipping; is one of the best nurseries of American seamen in all our coasting trade; yet that the burdens under which it is carried on, and the frightful loss of human life which attend it for want of the old inlet, are almost incredible. Whether, therefore, the work proposed be regarded as opening a new harbor of refuge for our commerce from an enemy in time of war, or from the frequent and violent storms of that coast, as relieving our seamen and vessels from the dangers of shipwreck, or as freeing the commerce of one of the most productive sections of the country—a section more extensive in territory and more populous than several of the States of the Union—from burdens of the most oppressive character, it equally demanded the favorable and immediate attention of the Government.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig says,—There are divers rumours about the President's wishing to get back into the Whig ranks, and then again, report runneth the other way. One thing is certain—Mr. Robert Tyler—the young gentleman who fancies himself to have slept on Parnassus' top—and who, not unfrequently, undertakes to mount the Tripod—has opened his oracular lips to the following effect, viz: "Pa says, that if the Whigs will make the first advance, he (the aforesaid Pa) will meet them half way!" Well, of course, the Whigs *will* make the required advance! The President has been so true to all *their* principles, and to all *his own* pledges, and withal, is such a good soul, such a modest, condescending, conscientious, and chivalrous gentleman, that the Whigs surely will not withhold the exacted deference, but submissively supplicate his Excellency's pardon!

An exchange paper thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a ☞ical agent to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears, the agent flog them both, and thus, "equalize the exchanges."

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, has given instructions to the commandants of the several navy yards to supply the crews of the public vessels going on a cruise with the Bible, one copy to each mess. In this act, we trust, every friend of seamen and of the Bible will rejoice.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James Owen, Naval Officer, Wilmington, N. Carolina, vice Daniel Sherwood, whose commission will expire on the 20th of the present month.

Mr. McRae, bearer of despatches to the United States Minister in Mexico, left New Orleans on the 19th ultimo, to proceed from the Balize in a revenue cutter to Vera Cruz, on his way to the Mexican capital.

We learn from Texas, by way of Galveston and New Orleans, that the Hon. James Reily has been appointed Minister from that Republic to the United States.

Temperance Reform.—Mr. Carey, the reformed Drunkard, seems to be doing wonders in the Eastern part of the State. At Newbern, the Society formed by him, numbers 271 members. In Beaufort, Carteret County, he met with even greater success, in proportion to the population, than in Newbern. A Society was formed, consisting of about 80 members. At the last accounts, he was in Washington, Beaufort County.

Extorted Praise!—Mr. Sevier, one of the Loco Foco Senators from Arkansas, incidentally adverted to Henry Clay, a few days ago, in the debate on the Fiscal scheme, and said of him that he has "in this country no superior, if any equal, in point of talents, patriotism, or long and faithful service to his country." This is the unsolicited testimony of a political opponent—one who adheres to the principles of his associates, without being infected by their prejudices. Mr. Sevier anticipates the verdict of all future ages.

Michigan and her Banks.—It is stated in the Northern papers that the repeal of the suspension law by the Legislature of Michigan has forced the *Bank of Michigan* to make an assignment of its effects.

The British sloop of war Fantuma lately returned to Cape Town, after a cruise of sixteen months, and reported that she had captured 33 slavers, and had liberated 3427 *slaves who were incarcerated on board of them.* In no one instance had any of the slavers been found under the American flag.

Good Advice.—Never present your gun accidentally while shooting with another, or *in joke*, or indeed *at all*, at any thing that you do not intend to *kill.*—*Sportsman.*

A western editor, speaking of the new doctrine of repudiation, valiantly says: "Fight the British, but don't cheat them—pay every cent we owe them, and then lick them like blazes."

"*A Bad Mistake.*—A fellow who was reading the agricultural advertisement of Ruggles, Nourse, and Mason, on coming to the article called 'Ladies' Weeding Trowels,' read instead '*Ladies' Wedding Trousers.*'"

An exchange paper, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves in their own virtue." Many of them would freeze to death this winter if they had no warmer covering.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Brigs Anawan from Pt. Petre, Eliza Gillis from Barbadoes; Schrs. Sagadahock from New York, Repeater from ditto. 27.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Br. Schr. Orion from Bermuda. 28.—Br. Brig Friends from Demarara; Schrs. Phœbe & Eliza from New York, H. Camerdon from Pantego. 29.—Brigs Will from St Barts, Wallace from Jamaica, Bartine from Providence, Osceola from Martinique; Schrs. Michigan from New York, Madison from Jacksonville. 31.—Brig Hellespont from Martinique; Schrs. Palestine from Providence, Onoco from Beaufort.

DEPARTURES.

January 26.—Brig Laon for Guadaloupe; Schrs. Palestine for Newbern, Sarah Louisa for Cuba, Grampus for Charleston. 28.—Brig Mary Jane for Martinique; Schr. Peruvian for Baltimore. 29—Brig Baltic for Martinique, Br. Brigs Diamond for Barbadoes, Susan King for St. Lucia. 30.—Schr. Martha Wood for Porto Rico. February 1.—Brig America for Martinique; Schrs. Grandee for Porto Rico, Charles E. Thorn for New York, Henry Cammerdon for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 9.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$2
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagg'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	48 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 88 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—The last sales of Turpentine have been at 2 26, making an advance of 10 cts. within the week; sales of Tar at 1 22½ to 1 25. Both articles arrive sparingly just now.

Lumber.—Sales of wide boards at 7½ and of scantling at 5 per M.; nothing doing in quarter boards.

Timber.—The demand of late has outrun the supply, and good qualities are scarce at market. Sales have ranged from 5 to 6 dollars.

Bacon.—Hog round will bring 6 to 6½, according to quality. Hams are worth a little more, say 7 to 7½.

Lard.—This article is plenty. It ranges from 6½ to 7½ cents.

Corn.—None afloat and no late sale heard of.—The article is in some demand.

Rice.—Moderate sales at 2¾ to 3 dollars.

Staves.—Sales as follows: R. O. hhd. dressed, 13 a 16 dolls., ditto rough, 10 to 11. W. O. hhd. dressed, 17½ to 18.

Shingles.—Sales of country at 2 to 2½.

Peas.—Sales of black-eye 75 to 80, grey-eye 62 to 65, cow 50 to 55, ground 50 to 65.

CHERAW MARKET—February 2.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 37½; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

☞ **The Editor of the Observer** intends, if he can make it convenient, to attend the approaching Superior Courts of Moore, Anson, and Richmond, for the purpose of collecting. He hopes that his friends will meet him.

☞ **The Whigs of Anson county** propose to hold a Meeting in the Court House at Wadesborough on Tuesday the 22d inst., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention which is to be holden in the City of Raleigh on the 4th of April next.

[We hope the Whigs of the other Counties in this District will avail themselves of the ensuing Courts to attend to this important business.

☞ See the extracts from the debate on Mr. Adams's case.

STEAM BOAT LAUNCH.—On Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of an immense throng of Ladies and Gentlemen, a new and substantial Steam Boat was launched into her appropriate element at the Steamboat Landing in this place, amidst the shouts of the spectators. The preliminary arrangements had been made with so much skill by the builder, that the boat went off without the slightest accident, though many persons remained on board. There are few things more beautiful to behold, than the easy grace with which a vessel glides into and sits upon the water, a noble specimen of the craft and ingenuity of man.

As she touched the water, her name was pronounced, with the customary honors, by Major Orrell, and a streamer, thrown to the wind, told the crowd on shore that she had received the welcome name of "FAYETTEVILLE." After she was made fast to the wharf, Major Orrell addressed the crowd in a mingled strain of patriotism and humor, in which he was repeatedly applauded.

The Fayetteville is the largest boat ever built upon our waters. She is 130 feet long, 26 wide, exclusive of the guards, and 9 feet depth of hold, will carry 400 tons of freight, and has six boilers, with an Engine of 120 horse power on deck.

She is constructed in the very best manner, by Mr. Joshua Toomer, for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, (consisting of Messrs. John H. Hall, Constant Johnson, and Benj. Rush.) Her Engine, which is ready to go on board, is from the Foundry of Messrs. Watchman and Bratt, of Baltimore.

May the enterprize be signally successful!

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.—In the North Carolinian of the 15th ult. an attempt was made to excite a prejudice in the minds of the people of this District against their faithful Representative in Congress, by asserting that he had voted to receive an abolition petition. The attention of Mr. Deberry having been called to the subject by a gentleman of this town, he states, in reply, that "*it was not an abolition petition. It did not ask for the abolition of slavery any where; nor did it ask for the repeal of the 21st Rule, or in any way conflict with it.* It was couched in respectful terms, and simply asked that petitions on the *subject of slavery*, (not for nor against slavery,) should be placed on the same footing with other petitions. *Several petitions of the same character have, during the present session, been received and referred without any objection being made.* That Southern members generally voted to lay the petition on the table, may be accounted for by the excitement the House had been thrown into by the presentation that day of several hundred abolition petitions."

The above is the substance of Mr. Deberry's letter, which has been handed to us. Well knowing his hostility, uniform and uncompromising, to abolition in any shape, and aware that his constituents would not for a moment believe so ridiculous a charge, we did not think it worthy of notice at the time; but as the letter has been handed to us, we now place the facts on record.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—Josiah Tyson, Esq. has presented us with a specimen of coal taken from the Mine on his lands on Deep River, in Moore County, of superior quality to any that we have seen South of Pennsylvania. Indeed it is very similar to the Anthracite coal of that State. There is an inexhaustible supply of it, and we hope that the day will come when it will be brought into use.

AN ODD SUBJECT OF CONGRATULATION.—The Globe congratulates itself that all the excitement and confusion consequent upon Mr. Adams's presentation of a petition to dissolve the Union, was among the Whigs. "All the speeches proceeded from the Whigs." "No Democrat had interfered with it." What! is there not sufficient love for the Union among the hundred Democrats in the House to induce *one* of them to raise his voice in denunciation of Mr. Adams's mad act? Can it be possible that they will sit calmly by whilst an effort is made to pull down our glorious Union? God forbid that any Whig should feel such indifference. Whatever may be the result, and we fear it will end as all other attempts to censure members have ended, it is natural enough that a deep feeling should be aroused, not such a feeling of personal vindictiveness as is exhibited by Mr. Wise, (who is no Whig if he is no Democrat,) but the deep strong feeling of patriotism which animated Mr. Marshall, whom we glory in claiming as a Whig.

But the Locofoco organ in this town is delighted with this view of the matter also. It lays all the blame to the Whigs. Like the Globe, it takes very good care not to inform its readers that the PETITION ITSELF EMANATES FROM LOCOFOCOS. So says Mr. Arnold, and nobody has contradicted him. With this fact in mind, it is no longer difficult to account for the silence of the political friends of these disunionists.

MESSRS. WISE AND ADAMS.—If we may judge from the tone of many of our exchange papers, the people, with great unanimity, would rejoice if Congress could, in some way or other, be relieved of the presence of these two members. They are regarded on all hands as a nuisance, obstructing the business of the nation, and exciting and keeping alive, the most bitter personal and sectional feelings. It would not be expedient to expel them, even for cause, for it would only make their constituents more stubborn in returning them; but it would be a matter for thankfulness if they would retire, either with or without leave of their Constituents.

PET BANKS.—It is worthy of remark, that the Girard Bank, the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, which have just fallen into irremediable trouble, were Locofoco Pets; —the first was among Gen. Jackson's Pet Banks; the second the favored Bank of the State authorities in Pennsylvania, and the third the same in Maryland.

"OH THAT MINE ENEMY WOULD WRITE A BOOK!"—If ever man had reason to rejoice that his enemy had complied with his wish in this particular, it is John M. Morehead. His political opponent, Louis D. Henry, has "written a book." And such a book! It is very like the preamble of the Locofoco Convention, "*only more so.*" It goes a bow-shot beyond that document in its demagoguism, its suppressions of truth; its assertions of falsehoods, its matter and its manner. He accepts the nomination, of course, and thus we see an old Federalist, who lauded Alexander Hamilton, and opposed the war, professing himself to be a Republican,—as rough an Aristocrat as the country contains, converted into a Democrat of the first water,—a Bank Stockholder, Bank Director, and Bank Attorney, transmogrified into the leader of the anti-bank party.

The letter fills nine columns of a newspaper. Of course we shall not publish it entire, as we should have done if it had been of reasonable length; but we mean to furnish our readers with occasional extracts, as we find time and space to show up its beauties. We begin with the following, not that it is more remarkable than some other portions, but because it will show the data upon which Mr. Henry has built up his Whig debt, "actual and proposed," alluded to in a former number of this paper.—

Whig debt on 23d Dec., 1841,	$12,959,504 [illegible]
Van Buren's administration, on 3d of March, 1841,	6,6[illegible],361 34
Increased Actual debt,	6,352,143 [illegible]
Add the balance of the loan, authorized by the act of 21st July, 1841,	6,422,524 00
	12,774,6[illegible]
Add the following items on account of extraordinary expenditures proposed by the Secretaries of the Whig Cabinet, and for objects *strongly recommended and approved* by President Tyler in his late Message:	
Mr. Forward, Secretary of Treasury, a new issue of Treasury notes,	5,000,000 [illegible]
Postmaster General, to purchase partnerships in Railroads,	5,000,000 [illegible]
Secretary of the Navy, to increase our Navy to half the size of the British Navy, say from 66 to 400 or 500 vessels of war, the annual expenditure for which, is variously estimated from 15 to 25 millions, say, however, for two years,	20,000,000 [illegible]
Secretary at War, proposes, among other things, to increase the standing army, and extend a chain of military posts to the Rocky mountains. This cannot be estimated at less than	2,000,000 [illegible]
The President, besides approving the foregoing objects, proposes a Government Bank, with power to create a debt, by certificate, notes, and loan, the further amount of	25,000,000 [illegible]
	$82,774,6[illegible]
Here then we have an *actual and proposed debt* by the whigs in less than ten months after they came into power, of more than 82 millions of dollars. But this is not the worst. We are taxed under the new whig Tariff, upon the necessaries of life, [illegible] *to the poor man's comfort at the Extra Session,*	$5,774,000 [illegible]
Secretary Forward, in his late annual report, proposes a further tax of	4,718,750 [illegible]
Total taxes	10,492,750
Add to this the public debt as above,	$82,774,6[illegible]
Also one year's interest on public debt as above,	4,966,480 [illegible]
Total of taxes and public debt *actual and proposed,*	$98,233,[illegible]

Here we have *in one view*, the whig [illegible] in taxes and public debt, actual and proposed, the *enormous* sum of NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. More than six dollars [illegible] for every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The first thing to which we would call the attention of the reader after he has studied this tabular wonder, (which is worthy of the muddy head of Levi Woodbury himself, who seems to be an especial favorite of the nominee,) is the fact, that Mr. Henry has increased this Whig debt, in six days, no less than $7,233,717 and THREE CENTS! On the 15th January he told his Democratic friends, in public meeting, that this "actual and proposed debt" was $91,000,000, which, one would think, was quite as much as the credulity of the most gullible of his followers could swallow. But in his letter of the 21st, only six days after, he has added another seven millions, odd thousands, and *three cents!*

But look at the items of this account. Of the first 12¾ millions charged against the Whigs, 6½ millions are required to pay off the debt left by Van Buren. It is not a new debt created by the Whigs, as Mr. Henry well knows, and as he would have informed his readers, if his *object* had not been to [illegible] them.

The next four items in his account, amounting to 65 millions, exhibit the sheerest attempt at humbuggery that ever mortal man was guilty of. We must certainly congratulate ourselves that Mr. Tyler did not say in his Message that for the next ten years Congress would probably find it necessary to appropriate twenty millions a year to support the government; for it would beyond doubt have found its way into Mr. Henry's account of "proposed debt" thus:—

10 years at 20 millions,	$200,000,000

And the "Whig debt, actual and proposed" would forthwith have been swelled to $282,774,667 and *three cents!*

But then, by some peculiar process, evidently a discovery of Mr. Henry's own prolific invention, the duties laid and proposed to be laid by the Tariff, which most men would suppose would go to diminish this "Whig debt actual and proposed," are actually made to swell the account, to [illegible] 10 millions and a half! This may be some peculiar principle by which Lawyer Henry calculates his fees, but it must be rather alarming to his clients.

But the account closes with a greater wonder still. It is no less than a charge of $4,966,440, for interest on this *imaginary debt* of 82 millions! And here we must pause to inform Mr. Henry that he has made an important error in his calculation—an error which militates against himself and his [illegible] and which in the pamphlet edition we doubt not will be corrected. It is an error in the amount of interest. Instead of putting down $4,966,480 as the interest on $82,774,667, the amount should be $4,966,480 and TWO CENTS! These *two cents*, strangely overlooked by Mr. Henry, added to the *three* which run through his account, would make *five*, an amount not to be sneezed at. We take great credit to ourself for acuteness in discovering this error in the calculations of one so proverbially accurate *on that subject.*

But to return. We ought to be thankful, we suppose, that Mr. Henry didn't make us pay interest also on the 10½ millions of taxes to be raised, as he says under the Tariff. If he charges us interest on a debt that we don't owe, and never expect to owe, it is clearly an act of commendable liberality not to charge it on the money that we raise to pay what we do actually owe.

But, says Mr. Henry, "The Whigs are estopped from questioning the principle of this calculation." And why do you think, gentle reader, they are so estopped? Why because "they promised to administer the government with 15 millions a year!!" Here is a specimen of logic worthy of the high reputation of Mr. Henry as the great leader of the Locofoco party! "Messieurs Whigs, you are estopped from questioning any charge I may make against you, true or false, because you promised to administer the government with 15 millions!" (A promise, by the way, that the Whigs did *not* make.) We are curious to know which one of his law books he derives this application of the principle of estoppel.

"Sir, (says Mr. Henry to Mr. A.) you asked to lend you a thousand dollars to improve your farm. I want you to pay it." "But, (says A.) you did'nt lend me the money, and therefore I owe you nothing." "Yes you do. It is what I call a "proposed debt." I have charged you with it, and you must pay it; and moreover, you owe me sixty dollars of interest on it. And you may be thankful that I don't charge you interest on the product of your farm, to which I am just as much entitled as I am to the thousand and sixty dollars. And you are estopped from questioning the principle of this calculation, because you sold your corn at 50 cents a bushel."

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—In our last we noticed the failure of the Girard Bank, and the critical condition of some others in Philadelphia. We are happy to say, that only the Bank of Pennsylvania is compelled to follow the example of the Girard by closing its doors. The others, twelve in number, had a meeting at which measures were adopted to stay the progress of ruin, and the effect has been most happy. The excitement has passed away, the runs have been discontinued, and the prospect is now cheering. The measures adopted were,—that each Bank should issue nothing but its own notes, of $20 and upwards;—to settle balances between themselves weekly;—to create a Safety Fund, the larger banks to deposite $100,000 each, and the smaller $50,000 each, in Specie or its equivalent, to make good any losses;—and finally, TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

As to the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Governor caused an injunction to be issued against it, to secure the State Deposites, and thus closed its doors.

The Globe says that Mr. Adams, in the course of his defence on Thursday last, after pouring out his anathemas, in poetry and prose, upon Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wise, entered upon a memoir of his own life, for the last half century, embracing his participation in political occurrences under every Administration, from Washington down. Among other curious things, he said, that when he went to St. Petersburg, as Minister, in 1810, he produced that change in the mind of the Emperor Alexander, in regard to the continental system of Napoleon, which resulted in a war between the Emperors, ending in the overthrow of Napoleon! This is a most remarkable piece of secret history, unknown to the world before.

The speech itself, of which the Globe only gives a sketch, will not come to hand in time for the Observer of this week; but we shall give our readers some account of it.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—The reader may have noticed among the Congressional proceedings of our last, a remark of Mr. Botts, that the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur, "was, the last time he had a conversation with him on the subject, an open, avowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate dissolution of the Union." Which assertion Mr. Wise denied on the spot.

On the next day, the 28th, Mr. Wise addressed a letter to Mr. Upshur, reciting the charge, and asking if he was correct in his denial.

The Secretary replies, on the 29th, that "that denial placed the subject on the true ground." He says, "I have no recollection of having ever held any conversation with Mr. Botts upon any subject whatever. That Mr. Botts's associations have been so different from mine, that nothing but the merest accident could have brought us together." "I do not assert that I never held a conversation with Mr. Botts," but says it is improbable, and he has not the slightest recollection of ever having been in his company. "I understand that charge to be, that I was or have been, the advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union," without qualifications or conditions. I have never, at any time during my life, entertained any such opinion or feeling." He says that he has said, and still thinks, that a dissolution of the Union would be preferable to the success of the abolition movement, the establishment of a consolidated government, or of any principles which violate its true character and defeat its legitimate objects. He winds up with a strong reflection upon Mr. Botts's title to the character of a *gentleman*, for divulging private conversations, &c.

This correspondence Mr. Wise published in the Madisonian of the 1st inst.

On the same day Mr. Botts addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, in which he asks the public to have patience for a few days, till he can collect together the testimony to establish the charge. He says he will undertake to prove from his own pen, as well as his *public* conversations, that there is not a [illegible] and designed concealment of truth, a [illegible] and deliberate prevarication in his denial. I take nothing back that I have said, on the contrary, I repeat that *he was an open, unqualified, undisguised, and boasted* advocate for an immediate dissolution of the Union; and I will now add, without qualification or limitation, since he seeks to circumscribe and mystify his position. He denies it, and says I cannot prove it by any man who is honest and a man of truth. This limitation would probably [illegible] me of the benefit of the testimony of the Hon. Secretary himself. Nevertheless, I shall use it; I shall make him a prominent witness in his own case, but I shall not be content to rely upon his testimony alone. A question of veracity is thus raised between us. Either he or I have told a falsehood. I ask only, that the consequences may be visited with the utmost severity upon any head if I do not prove satisfactorily that the Hon. Secretary is the [illegible] man."

MR. CLAY.—The Locofoco papers are abusing Mr. Clay for violating the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky by voting against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Their complaints are deficient in one essential point. They are not true. The Legislature has passed no instructions on the subject.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Edward C. Delavan, the great advocate of Temperance, says that the saving in two years of abstinence from intoxicating drinks would pay the whole of the National and State Debts!! to say nothing of the incalculable amount of suffering, of pauperism, and of crime, that would be prevented. Why should we not all lend our aid to the accomplishment of these grand results? With or without Temperance Societies, each man can do his part.

FROM FLORIDA.—The famed Chief Tiger-tail made his escape from the custody of the army at Tampa Bay on the 21st, together with three warriors and four women. The rest of the band was secured, including *Mrs. Tigertail* and her son, a lad of 15. After this, all the Indians at Tampa were put on board the transports. They numbered 320, of whom 100 were warriors.

Major Plympton, with 80 men, had a fight with Halleck Tustenuggee on the 25th. It lasted 45 minutes, and resulted in the loss of one soldier killed and two wounded, and the capture of two wounded Indians, one of whom has since died.

OHIO.—The Legislature has before it a proposition to repeal the charters of some broken banks; and another to compel a resumption by the solvent banks on the 4th March next.

The Rev. Simeon Colton, of Fayetteville, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on the 16th of June next—the day of Commencement.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 31st, the death of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, Senator from Rhode Island, which occurred in Washington on Saturday the 29th, was announced, and the usual resolutions to attend his Funeral, wear crape, &c. adopted, and the Senate adjourned. [He was 67 years of age, and died of pulmonary disease.

On Tuesday, the Funeral took place, which prevented the session of either House.

On Wednesday, Mr. White of Indiana presented a memorial asking Congress to make an appropriation for the harbor at Michigan City. Mr. White advocated the system as constitutional, expedient and wise. Mr. Clay took the same ground, but was in favor of limiting the appropriations, in view of the exhausted condition of the Treasury. Mr. Preston denied the constitutional power to construct harbors where nature had not already provided them. The memorial was referred.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Clay to amend the constitution in regard to the veto; when Mr. Buchanan replied at length to Mr. Clay. After he closed Mr. Archer obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, after some unimportant business, Mr. Calhoun moved a reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the President's answer to the call in regard to the Creole. He said that the facts as to the National outrage committed, were duly set forth; but as to that peremptory demand for redress, which the Administration should have made, there was nothing. Mr. Preston said the Committee would of course give the matter that grave consideration which the flagrancy of the case demanded. But care was necessary not to embarrass the Executive in the negotiations which would take place on the arrival of the Special Minister of England.

A debate, (says the Independent,) of considerable length and animation sprang up, chiefly between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, incidentally to a motion, by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, to allow them a clerk. Mr Calhoun resisted the motion, as a part of a purpose of creating a system of Home Valuation, which must add both to the tax on foreign commodities and to their inequality. Mr. Clay replied, that our present predicament merges the question of Protection in that of Revenue. The rates of duty necessary to supply the wants of the Government would inevitably go as high as any protection which the Manufacturers were desirous of claiming. Mr. Calhoun adverted to the extravagant estimates for the Public Service, brought forward by the several Departments, and insisted that he would not vote such appropriations, nor any others, till he saw a system of Reduced Expenditures set on foot. Mr. Clay answered, with much animation, that he condemned, as heartily as the Senator himself, the extravagance of these estimates; and that if his friends of the Locofoco party would move in any such matter, they would find him co-operating with them, with his utmost strength and zeal. He signified that he was at present occupied, as much as his health permitted, with a variety of matters belonging to a system of general Reduction and Retrenchment. Various members, on both sides, expressed their concurrence in such a purpose, and the pleasure with which they could lend it their aid—particularly among the Democrats, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Linn, the latter of whom declared that he would most cheerfully follow that banner, whenever the distinguished Senator from Kentucky would raise it. Mr. MANGUM, towards the close of the debate, rose to answer the charge that he had aided in re-instating 20 clerks, in a single Department, who had been dismissed as useless. He showed that he had but yielded to the necessity of lifting up the Post Office Department, which had become swamped, under the late Administration, and its accounts fallen so dreadfully into confusion, that it could not be set on its legs again, without a temporary addition to its force. Returning, then, to the sort of responsibility, which gentlemen on the other side laboured to fix on the Whigs, he declared that it was totally unjust. The Whig party had not the slightest influence over an administration which they had brought into power. Its measures, when sustained any where, were voted by them alone. They only came to its relief, when the imperious necessity of the Public services made it inevitable that the Government must stop if it was not assisted. Where were the newer friends, who had filched the President from us? Did they assist him in his distress? No; they constantly deserted him, and then joined him and his in denouncing, as a party, the very men who alone aided him and the country, in time of trouble. It was a strange spectacle, such as no Party nor Administration ever before presented. Turning, then, to the topic of Retrenchment, he threw down the glove to the other party: would they support him, if he moved a general reduction of *all salaries*—beginning in the Senate—fifty per cent? Mr. Benton pronounced a very audible *no*. Mr. Linn echoed it, adding something about doing it, when we had come back to hard money. Mr. Buchanan shook his head: Mr. Calhoun sat mute. Mr. M. resumed: Without the sincere co-operation of the executive, in whose power these matters were much more intimately lodged, it was impossible to set on foot a just, skilful, statesman-like plan of Reform. That horizontal sort of plan, which he had mentioned, was clumsy and rude. But would any gentleman on the other side suggest a better? He stood ready to lend him his utmost support.—Nay, he would pledge himself that if he would only bring one-half his party into it, there should come Whigs enough to carry it. If they would not do it, let them forever hold their peace, as to their habitual talk about the Whig failure to give the promised reform. Mr. M.'s speech was, throughout, felicitous and strong.

The discussion did not close till half past 4. The Clerk in question was then voted by 25 to 14—Mr. Linn and Mr. Buchanan in the affirmative.

On Friday, the day was principally occupied by Mr. Benton, in regard to a draft for $142 of his pay, on the Bank of Washington, which he had had protested because the Bank would not pay the whole in specie—they offering a Treasury Note for $100, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and $42 in specie. In the course of his speech he said he had no notion of submitting to Mr. Mangum's proposition to reduce the pay of Members.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a number of Executive Reports were received.

Seventeen private bills from the Senate, were read twice and referred.

Several Reports from Committees were made, and after some unimportant proceedings, a message from the Senate was received, announcing the death of Mr. Dixon; whereupon, Mr. Tillinghast rose, and after paying a handsome tribute to the memory of the deceased, offered the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and the House adjourned till Wednesday.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Colquitt and Cooper, two of the newly elected members from Georgia took their seats.

The House took up the resolutions of Mr. Marshall to censure Mr. Adams. Mr. A. asked the adoption of several resolutions, calling for information from the Executive and the Departments, which was necessary, as he said, to his defence.

Mr Gilmer moved to lay these resolutions on the table.

Mr. Jones of Ind. moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

A call of the House was ordered, and 201 members answered.

Mr. Jones's motion was rejected, 112 to 87. And Mr. Gilmer's shared the same fate, 107 to 87.

One of Mr. Adams's resolutions, calling for documents in relation to a law of South Carolina respecting free negroes, was then adopted, after strenuous resistance from the South Carolina members, Yeas 97, nays 96. Another, in regard to correspondence of Mr. Stevenson, and the return of a part of the Mediterranean Squadron, was adopted, 95 to 84. And a third and fourth, calling on the President for a letter written by him to Wm. Cost Johnson, respecting the 21st rule; and to state "whether he ever authorized Henry A. Wise to say that *he knew* the President was in favor of that rule," were laid on the table, 111 to 64.

Mr. Adams then addressed the House for some time in his defence.

Mr. Summers moved to strike out all of Mr. Marshall's resolutions, and insert a provision to refer the whole subject to a select committee.

Mr. Gilmer then took the floor, in support of his original resolution, and had not concluded when the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Gilmer resumed his speech, and commenced by avowing a willingness to withdraw his resolution of censure, if Mr. Adams would withdraw the petition which gave rise to it. Mr. Adams repeated what he had yesterday declared, in the face of the House and of the Nation, with a solemn appeal to his God, that he had presented the petition under a solemn sense of duty, which he could not divest himself of, and that he had not been convinced of the impropriety of the act. He declined, of course, to withdraw it. Mr. Gilmer then went on in a moderate speech of an hour, his chief objection to the petition being, that it served to familiarize the minds of the people with the idea of rebellion and disorganization.

Mr. Adams followed, commencing what he called his defence. He charged the existence of a conspiracy in the House to displace him from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appoint Mr. Gilmer in his stead. He also read a letter, post marked Jackson, N. C., which he received by last night's mail; and which showed, he said, that the conspirators had their auxiliaries abroad; the letter was a ribald affair, which stated that the "villainous course of Mr. Adams was watched, and that if he did not desist from presenting Abolition petitions, *death* would be his portion." &c. &c.

Mr. A. next unfolded a portrait of himself, which had also been sent to him, and which represented him with a bullet (at what he termed "shortened distance") through his head, and upon the margin of which was written the words, "to stop the music of the gentleman from Massachusetts." This shewed, he said, that the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Gilmer) had at least one powerful auxiliary.

When he had dismissed the lighter portions of his defence, Mr. A. turned to the resolution of Mr. Marshall, and declared with great fervor, that he would rather the gentleman from Kentucky had come to his seat and put a dagger through his heart, than to have made the charges which he had against him. Mr. A. then gave a review of much of his past life and political associations, in which he was listened to by the whole House with profound and marked attention.

On Friday, Mr. Adams occupied the day in his defence, without closing.

The South Carolina Conference was held at Charlotte, in this State, from the 26th to the 1st., Bishop Waugh presided. 12 Deacons were ordained, and 12 Elders. $700 were collected for Missionary purposes, and $150 for the Bible Society.

The following is a list of the Stations of the Ministers for the ensuing year:—

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—HENRY BASS, *Presiding Elder.*
Charleston—B. English, H. Spain, A. M. Shipp.
W. M. Wightman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.
Charleston Neck—Jacob Nipper.
Black Swamp—J. H. Wheeler, C. Smith.
Walterborough—C. Murchison, S. M. Green.
Barnwell—W. C. Patterson.
Orangeburg—J. W. Townsend, W. L. Pegues.
Cypress—E. H. Bryant, J. C. McDaniel.
Cooper River—A. M. Chrietzberg.
Beaufort and Pocotaligo Mission—T. E. Ledbetter, A. J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo Mission—J. R. Coburn.
Ponpon Mission—Charles Wilson.
South Santee Mission—Martin Eady.
North Santee Mission—J. R. Locke.
Cooper River Mission—W. H. Fleming.
COKESBURY DISTRICT.—N. TALLY, *P. E.*
Cokesbury—R. J. Boyd, A. Hoyle.
Edgefield—S. Dunwoody, H. M. Mood.
Pendleton—A. B. McGilvary, W. H. Bronson.
Greenville Station—Z. W. Barnes.
Greenville Circuit—T. S. Daniel, J. Tarrant.
Union—Allen McCorquodale, J. R. Pickett.
Laurens—G. W. Moore.
Newberry—J. H. Zimmerman, N. Bird.
Aiken—R. J. Limehouse.
COLUMBIA DISTRICT.—C. BETTS, *P. E.*
Columbia Station—W. Smith.
Columbia Circuit—W. S. Holtom, W. M. Kerr.
Winnsborough—D. G. McDaniel, D. J. Simmons.
Lancaster—D. W. Seal.
Camden—W. C. Kirkland.
Darlington Station—A. M. Foster.
Darlington Circuit—L. Scarbrough.
Santee—J. W. Wellborn, J. W. Wightman.
Wateree Mission—W. J. Jackson.
Pedee Mission—W. C. Clark.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—H. A. C. WALKER, *P. E.*
Wilmington Station—James Stacy.
Smithfield—T. Huggins.
Conwayborough—S. D. Laney, M. Mecheaux.
Bladen—M. A. McKibben, A. Huckaby.
Black River—A. W. Walker, S. P. Taylor, H. Lloyd.
Georgetown Station—S. Leard.
Fayetteville Station—J. B. Anthony.
Marion—W. McSwain, G. R. Tally.
Black River and Pedee Missions—A. Nettles, L. O'Neal.
Swampit Mission—P. A. M. Williams.
Waccomaw Mission—J. A. Minick, W. Smith.
Cape Fear Mission—M. C. Turrentine.
CHERAW DISTRICT.—D. DERRICK, *P. E.*
Cheraw—W. P. Mouzon.
Rockingham—L. L. Potter, A. H. Richardson.
Wadesborough—S. W. Capers, W. H. Smith.
Chesterfield—J. M. Bradley.
Centre—H. E. Ogburn, L. Little.
Montgomery—J. H. Chandler, S. Dayes.
Deep River—S. Jones, W. Carson.
Cumberland—C. McLeod.
Pleasant Grove—J. Watts.
LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.—W. CROOK, *P. E.*
Charlotte District—C. H. Pritchard.
Charlotte Circuit—M. Robbins, J. A. Porter.
Lincolnton—W. A. Gamewell, P. G. Bowman.
York—C. S. Walker.
Spartanburg—S. Townsend.
Rutherfordton—C. A. Crowell, J. H. Smith.
Shelby—J. McMakin, D. D. Cox.
Morganton—J. P. Kerton.
Lenoir—W. T. Harrison.
W. Capers, Missionary Secretary.
J. Sewell transferred to the New York Conference.
The next Conference will be held at Cokesbury, Abbeville District, S. C., on the 8th of February, 1843.

Pennsylvania.—Important from Harrisburg.—We learn from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer that the clause in the Bank bill, now under consideration in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which *compels the Banks to resume specie payments immediately*, was passed in the House on Wednesday last by a vote of 74 yeas to 14 nays; and the writer expresses an opinion that the bill will pass the Senate.

Benjamin Harrison, Esq. of Berkeley, died at his residence on Sunday last, after a short illness. This gentleman was a Nephew of the late President Harrison, and was an intelligent man and worthy citizen.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I observe that your correspondents are endeavoring to teach the Alphabet to the Locos. "A" proved a hard lesson; it took them two weeks to become sufficiently familiar with *him*, as the school boy would say. As they had "B" last week, please *cram* them a little with C.

The following paragraph from the North Carolina Standard of the 26th ult. shall serve as my text:—

"☞ It is said that the New York nabobs have clothed their servants in British liveries—"white turned with red and red turned with white"—and that equipages are to be seen in Broadway with numbers of these fantastic serviles in front and rear, whose office it is to show off the wealth and greatness of their *republican* "whig" masters."

I am reminded by this *characteristic* paragraph of a little incident that occurred here, which excited some little merriment at the time, but might never have been deemed a fit subject for newspaper notice but for the example of the Standard. On a certain day, about three months ago, a certain carriage appeared in our streets, fixed off in genuine *democratic* style, such as no "bank Whig aristocrat" has ever aspired to in our plain republican community. How do you think it was, Mr. Standard? I'll tell you.—It had a driver and a footman, "in front and rear," both clothed in "livery"—whether "British livery" or not I cannot say—but both in livery. The only difference between this livery and the New York livery was, that instead of "white turned with red and red turned with white," it was a streak of white and a streak of black,—the niggers being as black and as ugly as the ace of spades, and the ribbons as white as if they had just come off a lady's bonnet.

And whose carriage do you think it was, Tommy Loring?

"Colonel, (said a wicked Whig to a leader of the Locos,) look here at the *livery* of your Democratic Republican States Rights candidate for Governor! Isn't it stylish? And isn't it especially appropriate for such an old Federal Aristocrat? Do you think any of the British Lords can come up to that?" The Colonel *sloped.*

In the afternoon the carriage again made its appearance, but the livery was doffed, and has not since made its appearance in the streets of Fayetteville.

It is rumored that between the first and last appearances, the Colonel called a meeting of the Democracy, and that Mr. H****t made an unusually eloquent speech on the momentous occasion, and that the resolutions adopted assured the "nominee" that he had mistaken the "stuff" to electioneer on. I may possibly report the proceedings hereafter.

C.

☞ "D" in our next.

☞ "Avaunt" is also postponed on account of the crowded state of our columns. *He is mistaken in his guess as to the quarter from which "A soldier" hails. Perhaps he would modify his reply?*

Tennessee.—We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 25th ult. that the Legislature of this State had agreed to end its session (without electing United States Senators) on the 7th of February.

A Resolution was adopted at a public meeting held recently in Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of condemning the conduct of the Locos in the Legislature of that State, requesting the Hon. Henry Clay and William C. Preston, "as far as is compatible with their Constitutional obligations to their own States, to watch over, protect, and defend the peculiar interests of the State of Tennessee, and (adds the Resolution) we do hereby *adopt* them as *our* Senators, as fully and completely as it is in our power to do, deeming them, in all respects, worthy to represent the rights, interests and dignity of this patriotic State."

We regret to hear that Mr. Binney has declined the acceptance of the vacant judgeship in Pennsylvania, to which he was lately appointed by the President and Senate.

A Novel Case of Difficulty has recently transpired in Washington county, Missouri. Some years ago a man and woman were married, and continued to reside together as man and wife. Recently they discovered that the person before whom the ceremony was performed was not authorized by law to tie the marriage knot, and that their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony gone over again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused. Subsequently, the husband, having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from his wife, changed his resolution, and became desirous to have the knot legally tied; but at this period the woman had altered her purposes, and therefore refused. Following up her resolution to remain free, she evicted the husband from his possession of the property, and our informant says that the last he heard of the case was the application of the husband to a justice of the peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own.

St. Louis Rep.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Mr. WILLIAM G. BROADFOOT to Miss FRANCES WETMORE, daughter of I. Wetmore, Esq., all of this Town.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the morning of Sunday the 30th ult., Mrs. SUSAN WRIGHT, relict of the late Judge Wright, in the 72d year of her age. In the death of this lady her children and numerous connexions are bereaved of an excellent relative—the church of Christ of a most exemplary member, and the poor of the town of a kind and liberal benefactress.

At his residence in the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, the Hon. WILLIAM NORWOOD, late one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, aged about 76 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry persons.

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

February 1, 1842. 88-6w

LEFT the employment of the Subscriber, on the 21st inst., an indented Apprentice, (PHILIP H. ERAMBERT,) to the Tin and Coppersmith Business, aged about 19 years, 6 feet in height.—He wore away a suit of black broadcloth. This is to forbid all persons from harboring, employing, or trusting the said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against them. Any person returning him to me, or confining him in any Jail so as I get him, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1842. 88-3w

U. S. District Court in Bankruptcy, for North Carolina,

AT CHAMBERS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
3d February, 1842.

THE following Forms and Rules are adopted by the Court, viz:—

FORM OF PETITION BY BANKRUPT.

To the District Court of United States for the District of North Carolina:

A. B., of the County of ——, and Town of C——, [if he live in a town, and describe his occupation.] by Petition represents to the Court, that he is owing debts, which have not been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer; or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee; or while acting in any other fiduciary character: that he owes debts, and is under engagements which he is unable to meet, and that he accordingly applies to the Court for the benefit of the Act, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," passed August 19th, 1841: And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked A, and duly attested by him, contains, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of all his creditors, with the places of their respective residences and occupations, and the amount due to each, and the consideration of their indebtedness: And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked B, contains, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, an accurate inventory of his property, rights, and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof. A. B.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 2, 1842. [Insert the true date and place.]

The above described A. B. this day appeared before me, and in my presence subscribed the foregoing Petition, and by his oath, duly administered by me, verified the same. ——, Commissioner.

[If there be no Commissioner for the County, then the qualification may be before a Judge or Justice of the Peace.]

[When more convenient to the Petitioner, and the inventory of debts or effects is small, those particulars may be embraced in the Petition, and the separate schedule dispensed with.]

Schedule A. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

Debts owing by the Petitioner, A. B., viz: For example:—To C. D., Merchant, residing in ——, the sum of $100, on account for merchandize, sold and delivered by him to me, the —— day of ——. To —— of ——, Farmer, $100, due by note, bearing date the —— day of ——. [This list should be very descriptive as to time, amount, consideration, persons, and situation.]

[Certificate of verification same as to the Petition.]

Schedule B. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

The property of the Petitioner consists of the following particulars, viz: Real estate, [describe;] personals, [describe and state all debts, claims, rights, and credits;] the household and kitchen furniture, situated in ——, consisting of the following articles, [set them forth;] slaves, [describe;] provisions and other family stores, consisting of ——; books or library of the Petitioner, to-wit: [Jurat as above.]

[Petitioner will be careful to discriminate on his inventory the particulars of his property, so that they may be known and taken in possession by the Assignee.]

[The Petition must be plainly written, without abbreviation of words, and the name of the Petitioner subscribed thereto in full.]

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

I, —— of ——, [Editor or Publisher,] of —— newspaper, published in ——, do certify, that in the matter of A. B., a bankrupt, notice, pursuant to the order of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, dated the —— day of ——, has been regularly published on consecutive days of publication, for —— weeks in said newspaper, to-wit: from the —— day of —— to the —— day of —— inclusive.

——, North Carolina, —— 1842.

[The allowance for publishing the above is one dollar for four weeks, and one dollar and fifty cents for six weeks. This money is to be deposited with the Clerk, previous to his delivering a copy of the order for publication, and shall be paid to the publisher when the insertion is completed, and proof thereof is furnished by certificate filed in the Office.]

James Dickson and William Calder are appointed Commissioners for the Town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover, to take the verification of Petitioners; to take proof of debts, and to take testimony to be used in the Circuit or District Court in all cases of bankruptcy, and to perform all other duties required of Commissioners under the Bankrupt Law.

☞ I am now engaged in preparing my Rules, Forms, and Tariff of Fees, in bankruptcy, and expect to have them ready in the course of two or three weeks.

H. POTTER,
Judge U. S. Dist. N. C.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

ROBERT C. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: it is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Robert C. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

LOUIS S. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Louis S. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

NATHAN SIKES of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Nathan Sikes be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 88tf

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FRUIT TREES.

Just received and now ready for delivery, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plumb, Nectarin, &c.

JOHN H. PEARCE.
February 3, 1842. 88-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 300 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.
Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C.,
February 3, 1842. 88-tf

REFINED
LOAF SUGAR.

40 BBLS. and 5 boxes REFINED SUGAR, Loaf crushed and powdered, from the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale on account of the Manufacturers, at very low prices, by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.
Wilmington, Feb'y 2, 1842. 88-eo5w

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spiritous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction. He may be found at the Office of Capt. C. C. Stow, on Packet wharf, at the foot of Dock street, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3w

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley,
Gen. James Owen, } Wilmington.
Gen. A. McRae,
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle,
Bennett Bunn, } Rocky Mount.
Weston & Harrison,
W. & A. Stith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

STRAYED from the Subscriber,

ON the night of the 18th January, 1842, a Black MARE. Supposed to have come from Richmond or Robeson County. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, and moderate charges paid, if returned to me in Fayetteville.

J. S. RABOTEAU.
February 4, 1842. 88-3w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, *vs.* James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, children and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, or the same the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in January, 1842.

[8spd] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

COUGHS, COLDS &c.

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c. it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed.

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.
MR. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 88-3m

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins.

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 21, 1841. [illegible]

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8x10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
29 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 18, 1841. 68tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.

For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

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35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, from Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1841.

For Sale by S. T. HAWLEY.
January 1, 1842. 83-6w.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2000 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at

PRIOR'S.
Jan'y 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME.
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

On the River,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
15 casks superior CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1842. 32tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-*tf.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

James Mac Lean *vs.* Hanson K. H. Simmons.

(LEVY ON LAND.)

Levied on the interest of the Defendant in 300 acres of Land on Cape Fear River and Cedar Creek, in the County of Cumberland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hanson K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the levy on his Land, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause why a writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue in behalf of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.

JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.
January 10, 1842. 84-6w

State of North Carolina, } CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
84-tf] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* (*Seal.*)

State of South Carolina, } MARION DISTRICT. } *Copy.*

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, C. C. P.
October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C.

ANN MURCHISON.
Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

For Rent,

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.

C. P. MALLETT.
January 22, 1842. 86tf

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

LAND SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third Cash; the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage:

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Crusoe's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Dick Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
January 24, 1842. 86ts

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
[L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, [illegible] Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever taken. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—[illegible]

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure [illegible] Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they cleanse and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years has this medicine now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York, are [illegible] Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mrs. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, else it would not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is irresistible.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what tomorrow will bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or one cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

HADLOCK'S SYRUP

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.—What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent resto er of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or diffisult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf